

IBSAT Verbal Ability

Sample Paper – 7

Duration: 43 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions

- This paper contains **50** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Verbal Ability section of **IBSAT** (ICFAI Business School Aptitude Test).
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. There is **no negative marking** for incorrect or unattempted answers, so attempt every question.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose the most appropriate answer.
- IBSAT is a computer-based test with no sectional time limit; attempt this practice paper in one timed sitting of about **43 minutes**.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, dictionaries, or electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Part A: Idioms and Phrases

- Q1.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To bite your tongue”**
- (A) To injure your mouth while eating
 - (B) To stop yourself from saying something
 - (C) To speak very fast and clearly
 - (D) To taste food carefully
- Q2.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Break a leg”**
- (A) To suffer a bad accident
 - (B) To dance very energetically



- (C) To wish someone good luck before a performance
- (D) To take a long rest

Q3. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“By the skin of your teeth”**

- (A) By a very narrow margin
- (B) With great comfort and ease
- (C) After careful dental care
- (D) With honest and steady effort

Q4. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Cross that bridge when you get there”**

- (A) To build a plan well in advance
- (B) To travel across a river safely
- (C) To avoid a difficulty forever
- (D) To deal with a problem only when it arises

Q5. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To hit the books”**

- (A) To damage some books
- (B) To visit a library
- (C) To study hard
- (D) To stop studying suddenly

Q6. Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“In the nick of time”**

- (A) At the very last possible moment
- (B) Far too late to help
- (C) Long before it was needed
- (D) At a fixed appointed hour



- Q7.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Off the top of my head”**
- (A) After long and careful research
 - (B) Without careful thought or checking
 - (C) In a state of great anger
 - (D) From written notes prepared earlier
- Q8.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“To pull yourself together”**
- (A) To gather your belongings
 - (B) To exercise your body
 - (C) To work closely with a team
 - (D) To regain your composure and calm down
- Q9.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Speak of the devil”**
- (A) To talk about evil deeds
 - (B) To criticise someone harshly
 - (C) Said when a person appears just as they are mentioned
 - (D) To tell a frightening story
- Q10.** Choose the option that best expresses the meaning of the idiom: **“Up in the air”**
- (A) Still uncertain or undecided
 - (B) Flying at a great height
 - (C) Fully settled and confirmed
 - (D) Filled with great happiness

Part B: Synonyms

- Q11.** Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **MUNDANE**



- (A) Extremely dangerous
- (B) Ordinary and commonplace
- (C) Highly sacred
- (D) Wonderfully exciting

Q12. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **OPULENT**

- (A) Completely empty
- (B) Plain and simple
- (C) Weak and frail
- (D) Rich and luxurious

Q13. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **PLACATE**

- (A) To calm and appease
- (B) To annoy further
- (C) To ignore completely
- (D) To question sharply

Q14. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **QUAINT**

- (A) Loud and modern
- (B) Rude and coarse
- (C) Attractively old-fashioned
- (D) Large and grand

Q15. Choose the word that is closest in meaning to: **NOVICE**

- (A) An expert master
- (B) A beginner
- (C) A strict judge
- (D) A loyal friend

Part C: Antonyms



- Q16.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **UNITE**
- (A) Join
 - (B) Gather
 - (C) Divide
 - (D) Combine
- Q17.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **VICTORY**
- (A) Defeat
 - (B) Triumph
 - (C) Success
 - (D) Conquest
- Q18.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **WEALTH**
- (A) Riches
 - (B) Fortune
 - (C) Abundance
 - (D) Poverty
- Q19.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **YIELD**
- (A) Surrender
 - (B) Resist
 - (C) Submit
 - (D) Comply
- Q20.** Choose the word most **opposite** in meaning to: **ZENITH**
- (A) Peak
 - (B) Summit
 - (C) Nadir
 - (D) Apex



Part D: Analogies

- Q21.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **PEN : INK**
- (A) Author : Book
 - (B) Ink : Bottle
 - (C) Paper : Pen
 - (D) Lamp : Oil
- Q22.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **THERMOMETER : TEMPERATURE**
- (A) Barometer : Pressure
 - (B) Watch : Wrist
 - (C) Ruler : Wood
 - (D) Telescope : Astronomer
- Q23.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SEED : PLANT**
- (A) Root : Tree
 - (B) Flower : Petal
 - (C) Egg : Bird
 - (D) Branch : Leaf
- Q24.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **SAILOR : SHIP**
- (A) Farmer : Barn
 - (B) Pilot : Aeroplane
 - (C) Fish : Sea
 - (D) Soldier : Gun
- Q25.** Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to: **STAR : CONSTELLATION**



- (A) Moon : Planet
- (B) Sky : Cloud
- (C) Sun : Ray
- (D) Soldier : Army

Part E: Fill in the Blanks

- Q26.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “Even though the chef was _____, the banquet was served _____ and on time.”
- (A) relaxed ... poorly
 - (B) short-handed ... smoothly
 - (C) experienced ... late
 - (D) idle ... perfectly
- Q27.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “As the heat-wave _____, the sale of cold drinks _____ across the city.”
- (A) faded ... rose
 - (B) continued ... fell
 - (C) began ... vanished
 - (D) intensified ... soared
- Q28.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The singer was _____, yet her performance _____ the entire audience.”
- (A) timid ... captivated
 - (B) bold ... bored
 - (C) loud ... annoyed
 - (D) confident ... disappointed
- Q29.** Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The scholarship would be _____ provided that the student _____ the required grades.”



- (A) cancelled ... ignored
- (B) refused ... lost
- (C) renewed ... maintained
- (D) withdrawn ... failed

Q30. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate pair of words: “The volunteer group collected funds _____ so as to _____ the flood-hit families quickly.”

- (A) diligently ... support
- (B) carelessly ... ignore
- (C) reluctantly ... abandon
- (D) slowly ... delay

Part F: Spotting Errors

Q31. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) No sooner had the bell rung / (B) then the students / (C) rushed out of the class. / (D) No error

- (A) No sooner had the bell rung
- (B) then the students
- (C) rushed out of the class.
- (D) No error

Q32. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) Many a students / (B) has passed / (C) through these very gates. / (D) No error

- (A) Many a students
- (B) has passed
- (C) through these very gates.



(D) No error

Q33. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) Ninety percent of the harvest / (B) was ruined / (C) by the sudden hailstorm. / (D) No error

(A) Ninety percent of the harvest

(B) was ruined

(C) by the sudden hailstorm.

(D) No error

Q34. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The counsellor advised him / (B) to apply early / (C) for the scholarship. / (D) No error

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(C) for the scholarship.

(D) No error

Q35. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If there is no error, choose (D).

(A) The sudden strike is likely / (B) to badly effect / (C) the daily commuters. / (D) No error

(A) The sudden strike is likely

(B) to badly effect

(C) the daily commuters.

(D) No error

Part G: Sentence Improvement



- Q36.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The old bridge has lost it’s charm over the years.”
- (A) it is
(B) its
(C) its’
(D) No improvement
- Q37.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Prices rise steadily during the festival season.”
- (A) raise
(B) raises
(C) rose up
(D) No improvement
- Q38.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The trainer told us to warm up, stretch, and running.”
- (A) run
(B) to run
(C) ran
(D) No improvement
- Q39.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “The federation comprises of twelve regional clubs.”
- (A) is comprised
(B) comprises
(C) comprising of
(D) No improvement



- Q40.** Choose the best replacement for the underlined part. If no improvement is needed, choose (D). “Kindly return back the keys to the office by evening.”
- (A) return back again
(B) returned back
(C) return
(D) No improvement

Part H: Para-jumbles

- Q41.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Over time, cameras became smaller and easier to use.
Q. The earliest cameras were large and difficult to carry.
R. Today, almost every mobile phone contains a powerful camera.
S. They also needed long exposure times to capture a single image.
- (A) Q P S R
(B) Q S R P
(C) Q S P R
(D) Q R P S
- Q42.** Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.
- P.** Most species live in the cold regions of the southern hemisphere.
Q. Penguins are flightless birds that are wonderfully adapted to life in water.
R. Their wings have evolved into flippers that help them swim with ease.
S. On land, however, they move about with an awkward waddle.
- (A) Q P R S
(B) Q R P S
(C) Q R S P



(D) Q S R P

Q43. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Before long, it was powering factories, trains, and ships.

Q. The steam engine was one of the great inventions of the Industrial Revolution.

R. It used the pressure of steam to drive a piston and create motion.

S. As a result, industry and travel were changed forever.

(A) Q P R S

(B) Q R S P

(C) Q S R P

(D) Q R P S

Q44. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Deserts are among the driest places on the earth.

Q. They receive very little rainfall through the whole year.

R. Yet many plants and animals have adapted to survive in them.

S. The cactus, for instance, stores water in its thick, fleshy stem.

(A) P R Q S

(B) P Q R S

(C) P Q S R

(D) P S R Q

Q45. Arrange the four sentences (P, Q, R, S) in the correct order to form a coherent paragraph.

P. Newspapers have long been an important source of daily information.

Q. They keep their readers informed about events at home and abroad.

R. In recent years, however, many of them have moved online.

S. Printed copies are now bought by fewer people every year.

(A) P Q R S



- (B) P R Q S
- (C) P Q S R
- (D) P S Q R

Part I: One-Word Substitution

- Q46.** Choose the single word for the phrase: “A place where soldiers are housed”
- (A) Garrison
 - (B) Barracks
 - (C) Dormitory
 - (D) Arsenal
- Q47.** Choose the single word for the phrase: “One who tests eyesight and prescribes glasses”
- (A) Optimist
 - (B) Surgeon
 - (C) Botanist
 - (D) Optician
- Q48.** Choose the single word for the phrase: “The scientific study of the human mind”
- (A) Physiology
 - (B) Psychology
 - (C) Philosophy
 - (D) Sociology
- Q49.** Choose the single word for the phrase: “A person who collects coins”
- (A) Numismatist
 - (B) Philatelist



- (C) Cartographer
- (D) Archivist

Q50. Choose the single word for the phrase: **“A period of one hundred years”**

- (A) Decade
- (B) Millennium
- (C) Century
- (D) Centenary



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom carries a figurative meaning that cannot be worked out from the literal words.

Meaning: “To bite your tongue” means to stop yourself from saying something you would like to say, usually to avoid causing offence.

Usage: She wanted to argue, but she bit her tongue and stayed silent.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An injury to the mouth is a literal reading with no figurative sense.
- Option C: Speaking fast and clearly is about fluency, the opposite of holding back.
- Option D: Tasting food carefully takes “tongue” literally.

Final Answer: It means to stop yourself from saying something ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: The words of an idiom point to a settled figurative sense fixed by usage.

Meaning: “Break a leg” is a way of wishing someone good luck, especially just before a stage performance.

Usage: Actors say “break a leg” to one another before the curtain rises.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Suffering an accident is the literal image, the reverse of the good wish.
- Option B: Dancing energetically is unrelated to wishing success.
- Option D: Taking a rest has nothing to do with a pre-performance greeting.

Final Answer: It means to wish someone good luck before a performance ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom expresses a meaning that stands apart from the ordinary sense of its words.

Meaning: “By the skin of your teeth” means by a very narrow margin, only just succeeding or escaping.

Usage: He caught the last train by the skin of his teeth.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Comfort and ease is the opposite of a narrow escape.
- Option C: Dental care takes “teeth” literally.
- Option D: Honest effort describes conduct, not a close margin.

Final Answer: It means by a very narrow margin ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms describe common attitudes in a colourful, non-literal way.

Meaning: “Cross that bridge when you get there” means to deal with a problem only when it actually arises, not to worry about it in advance.

Usage: We may need more funds later, but we will cross that bridge when we get there.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Planning well in advance is the opposite of postponing a worry.
- Option B: Travelling across a river is the literal image only.
- Option C: Avoiding a difficulty forever is not the same as facing it when it comes.

Final Answer: It means to deal with a problem only when it arises ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe an activity through a vivid physical image.

Meaning: “To hit the books” means to study hard, especially before an examination.

Usage: With finals a week away, it is time to hit the books.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Damaging books is a literal reading of “hit”.
- Option B: Merely visiting a library is not the same as studying hard.
- Option D: Stopping studying is the opposite of the intended sense.

Final Answer: It means to study hard ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: A time-related idiom fixes a sense of urgency through a vivid image.

Meaning: “In the nick of time” means at the very last possible moment, just before it is too late.

Usage: The firefighters arrived in the nick of time to save the family.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Too late to help” is the direct opposite of the meaning.
- Option C: “Long before it was needed” contradicts the sense of the last moment.
- Option D: “A fixed appointed hour” suggests a scheduled time, not a narrow escape.

Final Answer: It means at the very last possible moment ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe the manner of speaking through a physical image.

Meaning: “Off the top of my head” means giving an answer at once, from memory, without careful thought or checking.

Usage: Off the top of my head, I would say about fifty people attended.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Long, careful research is the opposite of a quick, unchecked answer.
- Option C: Great anger describes emotion, not a way of recalling information.
- Option D: Reading from prepared notes contradicts speaking from memory.

Final Answer: It means without careful thought or checking ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Idioms often describe emotional control through a vivid picture.

Meaning: “To pull yourself together” means to regain your composure and calm down after being upset or nervous.

Usage: After a few deep breaths she pulled herself together and continued the speech.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Gathering belongings is a literal reading of “pull together”.
- Option B: Exercising the body is unrelated to controlling emotions.
- Option C: Working with a team describes cooperation, not self-composure.

Final Answer: It means to regain your composure and calm down ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: Some idioms are set phrases used at a particular moment in conversation.

Meaning: “Speak of the devil” is said when a person appears just as they are being talked about.

Usage: We were just discussing Ravi and, speak of the devil, he walked in.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Talking about evil deeds takes “devil” literally.
- Option B: Harsh criticism is a different idea from a timely arrival.
- Option D: Telling a frightening story is unrelated to the phrase.

Final Answer: It is said when a person appears just as they are mentioned ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Idiom: An idiom can describe a state of affairs through a spatial image.

Meaning: “Up in the air” means still uncertain or undecided, not yet settled.

Usage: The date of the trip is still up in the air.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Flying at a height takes the phrase literally.
- Option C: “Fully settled” is the direct opposite of uncertain.
- Option D: “Filled with happiness” describes a mood, not a lack of decision.

Final Answer: It means still uncertain or undecided ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: A synonym is the word closest in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Mundane” means ordinary, dull, and commonplace, lacking interest or excitement.

Usage: He longed to escape the mundane routine of his daily commute.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Dangerous” concerns risk, an unrelated idea.
- Option C: “Sacred” means holy, which is not the sense of ordinary.
- Option D: “Exciting” is the direct opposite of dull.

Final Answer: Mundane means ordinary and commonplace ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Match the target word to the option that shares its core sense.

Meaning: “Opulent” means rich and luxurious, showing great wealth.

Usage: The palace had an opulent hall lined with gold and marble.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Empty” is the opposite of full and rich.
- Option B: “Plain and simple” contradicts lavish luxury.
- Option C: “Weak and frail” describes health, not wealth.

Final Answer: Opulent means rich and luxurious ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q12](#)



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Pick the option with the same essential meaning.

Meaning: “Placate” means to calm or appease someone who is angry or dissatisfied.

Usage: The airline tried to placate the stranded passengers with free meals.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Annoy further” is the direct opposite of calming.
- Option C: “Ignore completely” means to pay no attention, not to soothe.
- Option D: “Question sharply” describes interrogation, not appeasement.

Final Answer: Placate means to calm and appease ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Identify the shared sense between the word and an option.

Meaning: “Quaint” means attractively old-fashioned or charmingly unusual.

Usage: They stayed in a quaint cottage with a thatched roof and low doorways.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Loud and modern” is the opposite of old-fashioned charm.
- Option B: “Rude and coarse” describes bad manners, an unrelated idea.
- Option D: “Large and grand” concerns scale, not quaint charm.

Final Answer: Quaint means attractively old-fashioned ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Synonym: Choose the word that names the same kind of person.

Meaning: A “novice” is a beginner, someone new to and inexperienced in an activity.

Usage: As a novice climber, she started with the easiest routes.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An “expert master” is the opposite of a beginner.
- Option C: A “strict judge” concerns authority, not inexperience.
- Option D: A “loyal friend” describes a relationship, not a level of skill.

Final Answer: Novice means a beginner ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: An antonym is the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

Meaning: “Unite” means to join or bring together. Its opposite is “divide”, to split apart.

Usage: A common cause can unite people whom old quarrels once divided.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Join” is a synonym of unite, not its opposite.
- Option B: “Gather” also means to bring together, a near-synonym.
- Option D: “Combine” is again close in meaning to unite.

Final Answer: The opposite of unite is divide ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Find the option that reverses the meaning of the target word.

Meaning: “Victory” means winning or success in a contest. Its opposite is “defeat”.

Usage: A narrow victory in the first match turned into a heavy defeat in the next.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “Triumph” is a synonym of victory.
- Option C: “Success” is close in meaning to victory, not opposite.
- Option D: “Conquest” also means a win, a near-synonym.

Final Answer: The opposite of victory is defeat ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Select the clearest opposite of the given word.

Meaning: “Wealth” means a large store of money and possessions. Its opposite is “poverty”.

Usage: The reforms were meant to spread wealth and reduce poverty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Riches” is a synonym of wealth.
- Option B: “Fortune” also means great wealth, not its opposite.
- Option C: “Abundance” means plenty, close to wealth in sense.

Final Answer: The opposite of wealth is poverty ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Choose the word that means the reverse.

Meaning: “Yield” here means to give in or surrender. Its opposite is “resist”, to stand firm against.

Usage: At first the troops began to yield, but then they chose to resist.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Surrender” is a synonym of yield.
- Option C: “Submit” also means to give in, not the opposite.
- Option D: “Comply” means to go along with, close to yield in sense.

Final Answer: The opposite of yield is resist ⇒

[Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Antonym: Pick the option opposite in sense.

Meaning: “Zenith” means the highest point or peak. Its opposite is “nadir”, the lowest point.

Usage: The empire moved from the zenith of its power to the nadir of collapse.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Peak” is a synonym of zenith.
- Option B: “Summit” also means the highest point, not the lowest.
- Option D: “Apex” again means the top, a near-synonym of zenith.

Final Answer: The opposite of zenith is nadir ⇒

[Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: First name the exact relationship in the given pair, then find the option that repeats it.

Relationship: A pen needs ink to do its work, so the link is an instrument to the substance it uses to function.

Application: A lamp needs oil to burn, matching instrument to the substance it uses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Author : Book links a maker to the product, not a tool to its substance.
- Option B: Ink : Bottle links a substance to its container.
- Option C: Paper : Pen reverses the roles, pairing the object written on with the tool.

Final Answer: Lamp : Oil shares the instrument-to-substance link \Rightarrow **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Identify the instrument-to-quantity-measured relationship.

Relationship: A thermometer measures temperature, so the link is an instrument to what it measures.

Application: A barometer measures pressure, matching instrument to measured quantity.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Watch : Wrist links a device to where it is worn, not what it measures.
- Option C: Ruler : Wood links a tool to a material, not to a quantity.
- Option D: Telescope : Astronomer links a tool to its user.

Final Answer: Barometer : Pressure shares the instrument-to-measurement link \Rightarrow **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the relationship of an early form to what it grows into.

Relationship: A seed grows into a plant, so the link is an early form to its mature outcome.

Application: An egg grows into a bird, matching early form to mature outcome.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Root : Tree pairs a part with the whole, not an early form with the grown one.
- Option B: Flower : Petal pairs a whole with one of its parts.
- Option D: Branch : Leaf again pairs parts, not a stage of growth.

Final Answer: Egg : Bird shares the grows-into link ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Determine the operator-to-vehicle relationship.

Relationship: A sailor works on and operates a ship, so the link is a person to the vessel they operate.

Application: A pilot operates an aeroplane, matching person to the vehicle operated.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Farmer : Barn links a worker to a storage building, not a vehicle operated.
- Option C: Fish : Sea links an animal to its habitat.
- Option D: Soldier : Gun links a person to a weapon, not a vehicle.

Final Answer: Pilot : Aeroplane shares the operator-to-vehicle link ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)



Q25.

Solution

Concept — Analogy: Fix the single-unit-to-group relationship.

Relationship: Many stars together form a constellation, so the link is a single unit to the group it forms.

Application: Many soldiers together form an army, matching unit to group.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Moon : Planet pairs a satellite with a body it orbits, not a unit with a group.
- Option B: Sky : Cloud reverses the order, pairing a whole with something within it.
- Option C: Sun : Ray pairs a source with what it gives out, not a group of like units.

Final Answer: Soldier : Army shares the unit-to-group link ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “Even though” signals a contrast between a difficulty and the outcome.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: There should be an obstacle in the first blank and a good result in the second.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “short-handed ... smoothly” fits: despite too few staff, the banquet still went well.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “relaxed ... poorly” offers no real obstacle, and a poor result breaks the concession.
- Option C: “experienced ... late” gives no reason why experience would cause lateness.
- Option D: “idle ... perfectly” pairs an idle chef with a perfect result, which does not follow.

Final Answer: “short-handed ... smoothly” fits the contrast ⇒ **B**



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “As” here shows two things changing together, so both blanks move in the same direction.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Hotter weather should push cold-drink sales up.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “intensified . . . soared” fits: as the heat grew, sales rose sharply.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “faded . . . rose” makes sales rise as the heat drops, which is illogical.
- Option B: “continued . . . fell” has sales falling in a heatwave, against sense.
- Option C: “began . . . vanished” has demand disappear just as the heat starts.

Final Answer: “intensified . . . soared” fits the parallel change ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “yet” sets up a contrast between the singer’s nature and the effect of her performance.

Step 1 — Read the contrast: A shy person is not expected to hold an audience, yet she does.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “timid . . . captivated” fits: though shy, she still enthralled everyone.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “bold . . . bored” gives no meaningful contrast with “yet”.
- Option C: “loud . . . annoyed” is wholly negative and offers no positive turn.
- Option D: “confident . . . disappointed” makes a strong start end badly, clashing with “yet”.

Final Answer: “timid . . . captivated” fits the contrast ⇒ **A**



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “provided that” introduces a positive condition on which a positive outcome depends.

Step 1 — Read the logic: The student keeps the benefit only if he meets a requirement.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “renewed . . . maintained” fits: the scholarship continues if the grades are kept up.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “cancelled . . . ignored” pairs a loss with neglect, giving no sensible condition.
- Option B: “refused . . . lost” makes both halves negative, which the structure does not support.
- Option D: “withdrawn . . . failed” rewards failure with withdrawal, an illogical condition.

Final Answer: “renewed . . . maintained” fits the condition ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Fill in the blanks: “so as to” shows purpose, so the action and the aim must both be positive.

Step 1 — Read the logic: Collecting funds well should serve to help the victims.

Step 2 — Test the pair: “diligently . . . support” fits: careful, hard work in order to support the families.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “carelessly . . . ignore” pairs poor effort with neglect, against the purpose.
- Option C: “reluctantly . . . abandon” has the group give up, contradicting the aim.



- Option D: “slowly . . . delay” works against helping people quickly.

Final Answer: “diligently . . . support” fits the purpose ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q30](#)

Q31.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: The correlative “No sooner . . . than” is fixed; it never takes “then”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B reads “then the students”. After “No sooner had the bell rung”, the correct word is “than”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “No sooner had the bell rung than the students rushed out of the class.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “No sooner had the bell rung” is the correct inverted opening.
- Option C: “rushed out of the class” is grammatically correct.
- Option D: A real error exists, so “No error” cannot be chosen.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (B) ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q31](#)

Q32.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Many a” is always followed by a singular noun and a singular verb.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A reads “Many a students”. The noun after “many a” must be singular, “student”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Many a student has passed through these very gates.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “has passed” is correctly singular to agree with “many a”.
- Option C: “through these very gates” is correct.
- Option D: A clear number error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (A) ⇒ **A**



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q32](#)

Q33.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: With “percent of”, the verb agrees with the noun that follows “of”.

Step 1 — Check each part: “the harvest” is a singular, uncountable idea, so the singular verb “was ruined” is correct.

Step 2 — Conclusion: Every part is grammatically sound, so there is no error.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Ninety percent of the harvest” correctly takes a singular sense.
- Option B: “was ruined” rightly agrees with the singular “harvest”.
- Option C: “by the sudden hailstorm” uses the correct preposition and phrase.

Final Answer: The sentence has no error ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q33](#)

Q34.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Advise” is the verb; “advice” is the noun. The past tense of the verb is “advised”.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part A reads “advised”, which is not a word; the verb form needed is “advise”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The counsellor advised him to apply early for the scholarship.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “to apply early” is a correct infinitive phrase.
- Option C: “for the scholarship” uses the right preposition.
- Option D: A spelling and word-form error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (A) ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q34](#)



Q35.

Solution

Concept — Spotting errors: “Affect” is the verb meaning to influence; “effect” is usually the noun meaning result.

Step 1 — Locate the fault: Part B reads “to badly effect”. A verb is needed here, so it should be “affect”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The sudden strike is likely to badly affect the daily commuters.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “The sudden strike is likely” is correct.
- Option C: “the daily commuters” is a correct object.
- Option D: A word-choice error exists, so “No error” is wrong.

Final Answer: The error lies in part (B) ⇒

[Go Back to Q35](#)

Q36.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Its” is the possessive form; “it’s” is short for “it is”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “lost it’s charm” wrongly uses the contraction “it is”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The old bridge has lost its charm over the years.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “it is” spells out the contraction, giving “lost it is charm”, which is ungrammatical.
- Option C: “its” is not a correct English form.
- Option D: An improvement is needed, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “its” is correct ⇒

[Go Back to Q36](#)



Q37.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Rise” is intransitive and takes no object; “raise” is transitive and needs one.

Step 1 — Test the sentence: “Prices rise steadily” has no object, so the intransitive “rise” is already correct.

Step 2 — Conclusion: No change is required.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “raise” is transitive and wrongly demands an object here.
- Option B: “raises” is both transitive and singular, which does not fit “Prices”.
- Option C: “rose up” shifts to the past and adds a redundant “up”.

Final Answer: The sentence needs no improvement ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q37](#)

Q38.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: Items in a list must share the same grammatical form (parallel structure).

Step 1 — Spot the fault: The list “warm up, stretch, and running” mixes base verbs with an “-ing” form.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The trainer told us to warm up, stretch, and run.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: “to run” adds an extra “to” that the earlier items do not have.
- Option C: “ran” is a past-tense form, breaking the parallel with the base verbs.
- Option D: The list is not parallel, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “run” keeps the list parallel ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q38](#)



Q39.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: The verb “comprise” already means “to consist of”, so it is not followed by “of”.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “comprises of” wrongly adds “of” after “comprises”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “The federation comprises twelve regional clubs.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “is comprised” is incomplete and still leaves the sentence faulty.
- Option C: “comprising of” keeps the wrong “of” and changes the verb into a participle.
- Option D: The original is incorrect, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “comprises” is correct ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q39](#)

Q40.

Solution

Concept — Sentence improvement: “Return” already means to give or send back, so adding “back” is redundant.

Step 1 — Spot the fault: “return back the keys” repeats the idea of “back”.

Step 2 — Correct form: “Kindly return the keys to the office by evening.”

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “return back again” piles on even more repetition.
- Option B: “returned back” shifts to the past and keeps the redundant “back”.
- Option D: The phrase is redundant, so “No improvement” is wrong.

Final Answer: “return” removes the redundancy ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q40](#)



Q41.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: Follow the timeline from the earliest cameras to the present day.

Step 1 — Opener: Q introduces the earliest cameras, so it begins the paragraph.

Step 2 — Sequence: S adds another feature of those early cameras, P shows how they improved over time, and R ends with today's phone cameras. Order: Q-S-P-R.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-P-S-R places the improvement before the second early-camera fact it should follow.
- Option B: Q-S-R-P ends on the early “over time” stage after the present day, breaking the timeline.
- Option D: Q-R-P-S jumps to today's phones before describing the early cameras.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-S-P-R ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q41](#)

Q42.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A defining sentence opens; “however” marks the later contrast.

Step 1 — Opener: Q defines penguins as flightless birds adapted to water, so it starts.

Step 2 — Sequence: P says where most live, R explains their flippers, and S adds the “however” about their awkward walk on land. Order: Q-P-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: Q-R-P-S puts the habitat sentence after the flippers, weakening the flow.
- Option C: Q-R-S-P ends on habitat after the “however” contrast, which reads oddly.
- Option D: Q-S-R-P places the land contrast before the water adaptations it should follow.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-P-R-S ⇒



Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q42](#)

Q43.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: The topic sentence opens; “As a result” marks the closing consequence.

Step 1 — Opener: Q names the topic, the steam engine of the Industrial Revolution.

Step 2 — Sequence: R explains how it worked, P says what it powered, and S gives the result. Order: Q-R-P-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Q-P-R-S describes how it worked after listing what it powered, reversing the natural order.
- Option B: Q-R-S-P ends on what it powered after the concluding “As a result”.
- Option C: Q-S-R-P puts the result before the explanation that leads to it.

Final Answer: The correct order is Q-R-P-S ⇒ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q43](#)

Q44.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A general statement opens; “Yet” marks the turn, and “for instance” gives the example.

Step 1 — Opener: P states that deserts are among the driest places.

Step 2 — Sequence: Q explains the little rainfall, R adds the “Yet” about life adapting, and S gives the cactus as an example. Order: P-Q-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: P-R-Q-S puts the “Yet” contrast before the fact about rainfall it contrasts with.
- Option C: P-Q-S-R gives the cactus example before saying that life adapts.
- Option D: P-S-R-Q opens the example before either the rainfall fact or the adaptation.

Final Answer: The correct order is P-Q-R-S ⇒ **B**



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q44](#)

Q45.

Solution

Concept — Para-jumble: A broad statement opens; “however” marks the shift to a newer trend.

Step 1 — Opener: P states that newspapers have long been an important source of information.

Step 2 — Sequence: Q explains what they do, R adds the “however” about moving online, and S gives the falling print numbers. Order: P-Q-R-S.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: P-R-Q-S puts the “however” shift before the basic point it should follow.
- Option C: P-Q-S-R gives the falling print numbers before saying they moved online.
- Option D: P-S-Q-R opens the print-decline point too early, before the role of newspapers.

Final Answer: The correct order is P-Q-R-S ⇒ **A**

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q45](#)

Q46.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Replace the phrase with the single precise term.

Meaning: “Barracks” is a building or set of buildings in which soldiers are housed.

Usage: The recruits returned to the barracks after the morning drill.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “garrison” is the body of troops stationed in a place, not the housing itself.
- Option C: A “dormitory” is a large sleeping room, usually for students, not soldiers.
- Option D: An “arsenal” is a store of weapons, not a place where soldiers live.



Final Answer: The word is “barracks” ⇒

[Go Back to Q46](#)

Q47.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Choose the exact term for the described profession.

Meaning: An “optician” is a person who tests eyesight and prescribes or supplies glasses.

Usage: The optician checked her vision and recommended new lenses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: An “optimist” is a hopeful person, unrelated to eyesight.
- Option B: A “surgeon” performs operations and is not specific to testing eyesight.
- Option C: A “botanist” studies plants.

Final Answer: The word is “optician” ⇒

[Go Back to Q47](#)

Q48.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Find the single word for the given field of study.

Meaning: “Psychology” is the scientific study of the human mind and behaviour.

Usage: She studied psychology to understand how people make decisions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: “Physiology” is the study of how the body functions, not the mind.
- Option C: “Philosophy” is the study of knowledge, reality, and existence in general.
- Option D: “Sociology” is the study of society and social behaviour, not the individual mind.

Final Answer: The word is “psychology” ⇒



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q48](#)

Q49.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Match the description of a collector to its precise term.

Meaning: A “numismatist” is a person who collects or studies coins.

Usage: As a keen numismatist, he owned coins from a dozen ancient kingdoms.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option B: A “philatelist” collects postage stamps, not coins.
- Option C: A “cartographer” draws maps.
- Option D: An “archivist” keeps and organises records and documents.

Final Answer: The word is “numismatist” ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q49](#)

Q50.

Solution

Concept — One-word substitution: Select the exact term for the given span of time.

Meaning: A “century” is a period of one hundred years.

Usage: The old fort has stood for over a century.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A “decade” is a period of ten years.
- Option B: A “millennium” is a period of one thousand years.
- Option D: A “centenary” is the hundredth anniversary of an event, not the span itself.

Final Answer: The word is “century” ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q50](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	A	4	D	5	C
6	A	7	B	8	D	9	C	10	A
11	B	12	D	13	A	14	C	15	B
16	C	17	A	18	D	19	B	20	C
21	D	22	A	23	C	24	B	25	D
26	B	27	D	28	A	29	C	30	A
31	B	32	A	33	D	34	A	35	B
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	B	40	C
41	C	42	A	43	D	44	B	45	A
46	B	47	D	48	B	49	A	50	C

